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THEATRE ROYAL.
Mr LEE LEWES
Has the honour of informing the Public, that on MON-
DAY next the 28th of May,
HE WILL REPEAT THE ORIGINAL
LECTURE ON HEADS,
With all its WHIMSICAL Apparatus.
The whole is a display of upwards of Sixty different Char-
acters, of approved
WIT AND HUMOUR: SATIRE AND SENTIMENT,
IN FIVE PARTS.
PART I.
G. A. STEVENS, Sir Wilkey Whiffle, a Canonical Wig,
a Brace of Knowing 'Ones, Mamma's Darling, a Female
Fox-hunter, a Comical Half-foolish Fellow, a Generous Fel-
low, an Honest Fellow, a Devilish Clever Fellow, a Fool's
Cap, a Dissertation upon Nothing, a Buck, a Courtesan,
A DRUNKEN BLOOD.
PART II.
Architecture, Painting, Poetry, Music, Astronomy, the
Fate of Wit, a Connoisseur, a Wife Man in his own Con-
ceit, a Dialogue between Mr Garriek and a Noble Lord, Mr
Electer, a Male and Female Moderator, a Conjuror, an
Opera Singer, and a Burlesque Composer, with a
MOCK MUSICAL CANTATA.
PART III.
An Over-dressed Lady, Ancient Head Dress, Three Mod-
ern Head Dresses, an Old Maid, an Old Bachelor, a Calash
Lady, Billingsgate Moll, Two Ancient Philosophers, a
Quaker, Rousing and White-washing the Face, a Lady in
Good Temper and in Bad Temper, Courtship, Matrimony,
with a
MATRIMONIAL TETE A TETE.
PART IV.
The Law, Serjeant Snuffe, Sir Bull Face, Counsellor Pert;
BAR ELOCUTION AND ORATORY,
In a Trial between
DANIEL AND DISCLOUT;
Any Body, Somebody, Nobody, Every Body, Flattery,
Reproach; a Military Hero, a Spaniard, a Dutchman, a
Frenchman, an English Sailor; a Scene out of
THE POSITIVE MAN.
PART V.
A Judge, the Trial of Bellum and Boatum; a Politician, a
Proud Man, and a
FIELD PREACHER.
To begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.
Boxes and Pit 3 s.—First Gallery 2 s.—Upper Gallery 1 s.
Places for the Boxes taken of Mr Gibb, at the Theatre.
To the Freeholders of the county of Fife.

MR WEMYSS of Wemyss presents
his most respectful compliments to the Freeholders
of the county of Fife, and begs leave to inform them, That
he means to offer himself a Candidate at the election of a
Representative in Parliament for the County, in the place
of the late General Skene; and that he will take the earliest
opportunity of waiting upon them, on his arrival in Scotland,
which will be in a few days. *London, 23d May 1787.*
MR LE SASSIER,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
HAS moved to the head of Blythe's Close, Castle-hill, 1st
turnpike left hand, and 1st door of the stair.
WILLIAM DRYSDALE
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he is remo-
ved from the Cowgate Port, to the King's Arms Inn,
St Andrew's Street, New Town. His Shades and Stables, at
the back of St Andrew's Square, are reckoned by judges the
completest court of Livery Stables in Scotland.
Near Post Chaises, good Horses, and careful Drivers, on
the shortest notice.
N. B. The Royal Mail Coach for London sets out from
the said Inn every day, at half past three o'clock in the af-
ternoon.
INVERNESS.
FRASER AND ANDREWS.
Woolen and Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers and Haberdashers,
RETURN their grateful thanks to the Public for past
favours; and beg leave to inform them, That one of
the Partners is just arrived from London, and the different
manufacturing towns in England and Scotland, with a large
and elegant assortment of goods, which they are now selling
at their ware-house, on the lowest terms.
N. B. Commissions carefully attended to.
SCOTT AND ROBERTSON.
THE PARTNERSHIP of SCOTT and ROBERTSON,
Grocers in Leith, being this day DISSOLVED, all
who are indebted to said Company are requested to pay their
accounts to Peter Scott, at his shop, foot of the Kirkgate,
Leith, where those to whom they are indebted will please
apply for payment. *Leith, May 22. 1787.*
Wines, Rum, Brandy, &c.
To be SOLD at the Old Exchange Coffee-house, on Thurs-
day the 31st May 1787.
A few Pipes of OLD RED PORT.
About 150 dozen PORT in Bottles.
500 Gallons JAMAICA RUM.
Some GIN, BRANDY, and
A small Quantity of CLARET.
The Port Wine in bottles, to be set up in such lots as the
purchasers shall incline, and at 14 s. 6d. per dozen.
Samples of the whole to be seen at the Coffee-house.
BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.
WILLIAM THORBURN Tea Merchant, Leith, begs
leave to acquaint the Ladies who have been pleased
to order their Teas from him, That he has at present a very
complete Assortment of the different FINE TEAS sold at
the India Company's last sale, which he can recommend as
fine, and the price moderate, being from 3d. to 9d. per
lb. better, at the same price, in quality than former sales.
W. THORBURN will be answerable for no Teas said to be
purchased from him, unless his name and price is marked on
the bags.
INDIA TEA WAREHOUSE,
Corner St Patrick's Square, Cross-Causeway,
LIVINGSTON and CO. beg leave to inform their
Friends and the Public, that they have purchased a
very large Assortment of Black and Green TEAS; much su-
perior in quality to any ever offered for sale in this country,
one of them having attended the purchasing of them at the
India Sales. The Teas from the March sales being by much
the finest ever sold since the commencement of the com-
mission, the Public, upon trial, will find their teas of the
best qualities, and on the most moderate terms. Large dis-
count to those who take chests, or large quantities.
N. B. And at A. Livingstone's shop, opposite the Chapel
of Ease, upon the same terms.
WANTED immediately or at Lammas next,
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS Str-
ling, upon a transfer of an Heritable Bond, and
Inferment over an estate in the county of Perth.—The se-
curity is unexceptionable—and the interest regularly paid.
Apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

FORGERY.
WHEREAS upon Saturday last, a fictitious note, in li-
mitation of those issued by the Dundee Banking
Company, for One Pound Sterling, dated 1st August 1777,
was discovered at Perth, and it is possible some more of
them may be in the country:
The Public will be pleased to observe, that these forged
notes are upon common post paper of a blue colour, with-
out any water mark. The engraving is much inferior to
that of the real notes of this Company. The imitated sub-
scriptions of the Cashier and Accountant, with the N^o 1777,
and all the written part are done in ink, very brown, or
much discoloured. The Griffin, or Supporter of the town's
arms next the margin, wants the forked tongue. The
turning of the letter D. in the word Dundee below the arms,
in this forgery touches the circle enclosing the arms, which
is not the case in the real notes. The motto, both above
and below are in smaller letters, much crowded; and the
paper and plate are in size a quarter of an inch less than the
real notes.
A Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS is hereby offered from
the Dundee Banking Company, to any who shall give infor-
mation of the author, or persons concerned in this forgery,
to be paid by their Cashier immediately on conviction of
the offenders.
Dundee, May 24. 1787.

This Day is published,
In 12mo, price Three shillings bound,
A SUMMARY VIEW AND EXPLANATION
OF THE
Writings of the Prophets;
CONSISTING OF
1. Preliminary Observations and General Rules for under-
standing the Prophetic Style.
2. A particular Account of each Book and Chapter, as they
lie in order:
In which the general stile of each prophet is charac-
terised; the beauty and sublimity of particular passages re-
marked; the change of persons or speakers, the transition from
one part of the subject to another, and the connection and
scope of the whole pointed out; improvements on the trans-
lations, where they seem to be of most consequence, taken
notice of; with illustrations of the customs, manners, and
circumstances to which the sacred writers occasionally al-
lude, and the application of their prophecies to those events
to which they are supposed to refer;—the whole being in-
tended to make those divine compositions intelligible, use-
ful, and agreeable to readers of every description.
BY JOHN SMITH, D.D.
Minister of the Gospel at Campheltown.
Printed for C. Elliot, Edinburgh; and T. Kay and Co.
at Dr Cullen's Head, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, Lon-
don;—of whom may be had,
Written and published by the same Author,
1. A View of the Last Judgment, 8vo, 3s. bound.
2. Gaelic Antiquities, 4to, 10s. 6d. bound.
3. Original Gaelic Poems, 8vo and 4to, 6s. in boards.
4. Gaelic Psalm Book, 18mo, at 2s. 6d. 2s. and 1s. 3d.
bound.
It is intreated that subscribers to the Original Gaelic
Poems, 8vo, at a distance from town, will desire their car-
riers or servants to call for them.

SCOTS CARPETS,
IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
James Dewar, opposite to the Cross,
Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the public, That he
has just now received a large and elegant assortment of
SCOTS CARPETING, which he sells on account of the
manufacturers at lower prices than any ever offered for sale
here.
The goods are manufactured from yarn spun on the new-
ly erected woolen mill at Dunochter, near Glasgow, and
are superior in quality and colours to any ever made in this
country before. A few of the ready money retail prices
are as under, viz.
Scots carpets, yard wide, black ground, } From 2s. 2d. to
common colours, } 2s. 9d. per yd.
Ditto, ditto, black ground, ingrained, } From 2s. 9d. to
colours, } 3s. 2d. per yd.
Do. do. green, mulberry, and coloured } At 3s. 2d. per
grounds, ingrained colours, } yard.
Three-ply carpets, a new } From 3s. 6d. to
article, } 4s. per yard.
Wholesale and Export orders executed on the
lowest terms.
J. Dewar has just now on hand a large and fashionable
assortment of Superfine and Ladies CLOTHS—Elastic,
fancy, hunters, and livery cloths; variety of new wels for
the season; deep-coloured Nankeens, and breeches stuffs of
all kinds; hats, stockings, linens, cambrics, &c.

STOCKING WARE-HOUSE.
WILLIAM BEGIE, Hosiery, takes this opportunity of
informing his friends and the public, That he has
removed from the shop he formerly possessed, front of the
Exchange, to the first shop above Warriston's Close, Lucken-
booths; where he continues to SELL all kinds of HOSIERY
GOODS on the most reasonable terms. He returns his
grateful acknowledgements to all those his employers for past
favours, and earnestly solicits a continuance of their patron-
age, which he will endeavour at all times to merit, by fur-
nishing them with the best of Hosiery at the lowest prices.
Commissions from the country punctually attended to.

FRESH BROAD CLOTHS—NEW COLOURS,
JUST ARRIVED.
T. Neilson, Woollen Draper, Bridge-
Arcet (up one pair of stairs next door to M^{rs} Gib-
son and Co.) has just returned from London and the dif-
ferent manufacturing towns in England, where he has, with
the utmost care, selected a very genteel and elegant as-
sortment of every article in the
WOOLLEN DRAPERY & MENS MERCERY
Business—particularly,
A very great variety of REAL best Superfine Cloths, of much
superior quality to the general run of that article.
Best second and forest cloths, &c. fashionable colours
Striped, elastic, and fancy cloths, new patterns
Variety of very handsome dresses and common wearing vests
Commercial Treaty Vests, very curious
Silk Tartans for ditto
Rich black silk Florentines and India Nankeens, with all
the many different stuffs for breeches, &c.
Cocked and round hats—Silk, cotton, thread, and worsted
hose—With every other article in the mens mercery
T. NEILSON, with warmest acknowledgements, thanks
his friends and customers for all their former favours, and
now assures them and the public, that no shop in town will
sell upon more reasonable terms, either for money or upon
credit—nor be at more pains in keeping goods of every kind
of such qualities, as he hopes will ensure the continuance of
their favours.
Commissions carefully and punctually executed.

JOHN DUMBRECK AND SON,
HAVING entered into partnership, for the purpose of
carrying on the business of LETTING POST CHAI-
SES AND HORSES, at their Livery Stables, White Horse
Inn, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, they, by an assiduous
attention to every part of the business, hope to merit a share
of public favour.
The Dung of the above Stables to Set for one or more
years; to be entered to immediately.
The Inn carried on as formerly.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday May 29. 1787, in
that large lodging, head of the High School Wynd,
Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of
Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Chairs, Blankets,
Carpets, Tables, with several very fine Mirrors, two very
large; a Chimney Glass, the middle plate near three feet
square, the other a Sconce Glass near six feet high, two
Eight Day Clocks, with many articles too tedious to men-
tion. *Reop begins at ten o'clock.*
M^{rs} DALGLISH and SON Auctioneers.

A MERCANTILE ACADEMY.
MR GORDON, Author of the Universal Accountant,
&c. ambitious to render his studies, experience, and
practice, of all the importance possible to this great Metro-
polis, where he hath already been honoured with particular
marks of distinction in the line of his profession, of which he
shall always retain the most grateful sense, is now resolved
to extend his plan, and form such an institution in this me-
tropolis as he had the honour to conduct with some degree
of applause for many years in Glasgow. For this purpose
he hath taken a light, commodious, well aired, central
house, foot of Allan's Close, accessible by two entries from
the Exchange, and directly, or by either Bridge, from the
New Town, where he can accommodate several boarders.
And as many day-students as he would chuse to take the di-
rection of at one time.
The fees for public instructions will be stated at One Gui-
nea per quarter, two hours a-day; and for private instruc-
tions in the Academy, One Guinea per twenty hours; and
out of the Academy, Two Guineas per calendar month.—
The Academy will be opened the first June; and the fol-
lowing branches of education, with proper assistance, will be
very carefully and expeditiously taught:
WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK-KEEPING,
upon a scientific plan, calculated to render the transition to
the counting house easy, and application to business familiar,
and to secure facility, accuracy, and dispatch in mercantile
calculations, and account-keeping.
GEOMETRY and ALGEBRA, with their application
to LAND-SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, TACTICS,
and all the purposes of Mensuration and Mechanics.
GEOGRAPHY ancient and modern, general and parti-
cular.
For the further improvement of the students in the clas-
sics, which have always been considered as the surest guides
to good taste and true criticism, Mr Gordon will set apart an
hour every day at the moderate charge of One Half Guinea
per quarter.
At this time, when the importance of trade and manufac-
tures begin to be so well understood, it is hoped that an in-
stitution calculated to diffuse a spirit of industry and appli-
cation to business among the youth, and to qualify them to
act with dignity, propriety, and address in their respective de-
partments in life, will neither be unreasonable nor unacceptable.
As Mr Gordon's New System of Geography is instantly
to go to press, it is requested, that his friends would transmit
to him lists of their respective Subscribers.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,
IN your paper of the 21st instant, we were not a
little surprised to find, in a letter from London,
a detail of particulars, with respect to the bill about
enlarging the harbour of Leith, in which the failure
of that important measure is ascribed to the dising-
enuity and duplicity of the Corporation of Shipma-
sters. We reckon ourselves called upon, in justice
to the Society of which we are members, to state
to the impartial Public, the conversations which pas-
sed between the Magistrates of Edinburgh and us
on this subject.
Nothing could be more acceptable to the Shipma-
sters, and to the town of Leith in general, than the
proposed plan of enlarging the harbour; which,
from the great increase of trade, is absolutely re-
quired. Yet in the letter alluded to, we are repre-
sented as unfriendly to the design, and as using every
mean in our power to obstruct it: than which, there
can be nothing more inconsistent with truth.
When the heads of the bill were first published
by the Magistrates, for the consideration of the Pu-
blic, a meeting of the Shipmasters was called, to
consider those parts of it which more immediately
affected them. After canvassing the matter fully,
and a minute had been drawn on the subject, we
were appointed as a Committee, to wait on the Lord
Provost and Magistrates, to represent to them, that
if certain articles were not agreed upon, we would
be under the disagreeable necessity of opposing the
bill. In our federal, we narrated what these were,
namely, That we should appoint the person for col-
lecting the Prime Geld, which was a fund granted
to the Incorporation for the support of their poor.—
That we would not be compelled to use pilots: but
of our own chusing;—and that one penny halfpen-
ny Sterling per ton should be levied in full of bea-
conage, anchorage, birthage, and flaggage.
The Lord Provost, and the other Gentlemen
present, some of whom were merchants in Leith,
cannot have forgotten that these were the terms up-
on which we insisted, and if they were not agreed to,
we must oppose the bill. One of the most re-
spectable members of the Town Council, who late-
ly presided in it with so much honour to himself,
and with so much advantage to the community, ob-
served with respect to the pilotage, That if that
clause, exacting one-third of the Shore-master, was
persisted in, it would defeat that part of the bill.—
The demand was so unreasonable in itself, and such
a burden upon trade, as would never be listened to
by the House of Commons. The Lord Provost,
and the other Gentlemen, will easily recollect this
part of the conversation; and yet this obnoxious
clause was kept in, and the Shipmasters are charged
with duplicity for opposing it.

The Public will judge, whether this article of pi-
lotage is not an oppressive claim.—Every ship that
comes into the harbour, coasters excepted, must not
only pay the pilots who conduct them, but one-third
more is given to the Shore-master, who has no con-
cern with it. The Shipmasters not only remon-
strated against this particular, but against the exorbitant
demand for beaconage and anchorage, which has
been doubled since the year 1761. Previous to
that period, three-fourths of a penny per ton was only
levied; but ever since that time, one penny half-
penny per ton hath been exacted with rigour. How
far the Town Council may be pleased to extend this
duty, no body can say. This matter is now the sub-
ject of litigation before the Court of Session, and
we entreated the Town Council not to consent to
such things of doubtful issue in their bill, as it might
be a mean of defeating it.

We likewise complained as a grievous hardship,
that a ship should not only pay the usual duties of
beaconage, &c. when she has completed her voyage;
but if there should not be a sufficiency of goods at
Leith to proceed on another voyage, and she should
be obliged to go to some other port in the Frith to
take in stones or coals, and to return to Leith to
complete her cargo; or if she is wind bound in the
harbour for a day, the most pay the dues of bea-
conage, &c. a second time, as if she had performed her
voyage, in direct opposition to a well-known maxim,
that freight is the parent of all burdens on shipping.
That the person who assigns the ships their births,
should have a consideration for his trouble, which
can well be afforded, from the beaconage and
anchorage, we most readily agree; but to impose a
tax upon shipping, which, with the additional pi-
lotage, will amount to upwards of 400 l. Sterling a
year, to which the Magistrates have not the least
shadow of right, is very oppressive.

Upon these grounds we honestly told the Magi-
strates, that we must, however reluctantly, oppose
the bill; and we presume the Public will applaud us
for doing so. But if they would strike out the ar-
ticles objected to, till the matter was determined by
the civil Court, we would cordially agree to it. Their
obstinately persisting in comprehending them, evi-
dently shows, that they wished for opposition, and
wanted only a pretext to do nothing to the harbour.
By withdrawing this part of the bill, it would plain-
ly appear, that the sole object of including the har-
bour at all, was to saddle the shipping and trade
with certain burdens, in order to encrease the reve-
nue; and if these were not tamely submitted to, they
would leave it as it is. We are loath to impute
those motives to them, but the language of their
conduct avows them.

The letter writer, has held us out to the world,
as obstructing the measures of the Town Council,
which we positively disclaim; and we instructed our
agent at London, to give opposition to nothing but
what the federal of the Incorporation particularly
mentioned. We have acted fairly and candidly in
the whole transaction, and let the charge of du-
plicity and chicanery apply to whom it will.—We are
innocent of both. We are, Sir,
Your most humble Servants,
Leith, May 25. 1787. **ANDR W CASSELS.**
JOHN SCUGALL.

PRINCE OF WALES.
The following is the message from his Majesty,
concerning the Prince of Wales's establishment,
which Mr Pitt brought into the House of Commons
as mentioned in our last.
GEORGE REX.
"It is with great concern his Majesty acquaints
the House of Commons, that from the accounts
which have been laid before his Majesty by the
Prince of Wales, it appears, that the Prince has
incurred a debt to a large amount, which if left to
be discharged out of his annual income, would ren-
der it impossible for him to support an establishment
suited to his rank and station.
"Painful as it is at all times to his Majesty, to
propose any addition to the heavy expences neces-
sarily borne by his people; his Majesty is induced,
from his paternal affection to the Prince of Wales,
to recur to the liberality and attachment of his faith-
ful Commons, for their assistance on an occasion so
interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and to the safe
and honour of so distinguished a branch of his Royal
Family.
"His Majesty could not however expect or de-
sire the assistance of the House, but on a well-
grounded expectation, that the Prince will avoid
contracting any new debts in future. With a view
to this object, and from an anxious desire to remove
every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's
income, to support amply the dignity of his situa-
tion, his Majesty has directed a sum of 10,000 l.
per annum, to be paid out of his Civil List, in ad-
dition to his allowance. And his Majesty has the
satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince
has given the strongest assurance, that he will do
his utmost endeavours to prevent his expences ex-
ceeding his annual income; and that his Royal
Highness has formed a plan of establishment on the
principles of the strictest economy, with due re-
gard to the honour of his exalted rank.
"That his Majesty will give directions for lay-
ing before his faithful Commons, the accounts of the
sums necessary for the completing the works al-
ready begun at Carlton House, as soon as the same
can be done with accuracy; and recommends it
his faithful Commons to consider of the proper
means of effectuating that necessary work.
G. R.



FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 22.

Dublin Castle, May 10, 1787.

Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing Hugh Carleton, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, to be Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in the room of the Right Honourable Marcus Paterson, deceased, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Letters patent have also been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting and appointing John Bennett, Esq; to be one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in the room of Christopher Robinson, Esq; deceased, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Dublin Castle, May 11.

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the office and place of his Majesty's Solicitor General in this kingdom, to Arthur Wolfe, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, and he was this day sworn into office before the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

Dublin Castle, May 14.

His Majesty, by his Royal Letters, having appointed the Right Honourable Hugh Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, to be of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, his Lordship this day in Council took the usual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland, dated February 28, 1787.

3d Regiment of Horse, Lieutenant Lewis Mackenzie, from the 21st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald, exchanged.

5th Regiment of Dragoons, Mr Robert Bligh to be Cornet, vice Deane, promoted.

18th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honourable Francis Mathew, from half-pay of the late 10th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Mathew, exchanged.

1st Battalion of Royals, Brevet Major John Wall, from 4th foot, to be Major, vice Nicholls, promoted.

Ensign Robert Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, resigned.

Mr Nathaniel Myott to be Ensign, vice Nicholson.

4th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Munden to be Lieutenant, vice Steele, resigned.

Mr John Daniel Kane to be Ensign, vice Munden.

Ensign Charles Munden to be Quarter-Master, vice Hutchinson, resigned.

15th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Edward Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Lunn, resigned.

Mr Henry Watkins to be Ensign, vice Gray.

22nd Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Keppel, from 46th foot, to be Captain, vice Wemyss.

21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Fitzgerald, from 3d horse, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, exchanged.

24th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice Fox, resigned.

Lieutenant William Doyle to be Quarter-Master, vice Handby, resigned.

26th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Christopher Davidson to be Quarter-Master, vice Campbell, resigned.

47th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Nathaniel Bland to be Captain, vice Mountain, resigned.

Dated 26th October, 1786.

Ensign Henry Hartley to be Lieutenant, vice Bland.

Dated 26th October, 1786.

Mr John Padmore to be Ensign, vice Hartley.

51st Regiment of Foot, Chaplain Charles Symmons, from half-pay of the late 73th foot, to be Chaplain, vice Saurin, exchanged.

38th Regiment of Foot, Captain William Howe Hennis, from British half-pay of the 19th foot, to be Captain, vice Uniacke, exchanged.

LLOYD'S LIST.—May 22.

THE King George Packet, from Lisbon, on the 18th inst. spoke the Neptune, Kennedy, from the Straits to London. On the 15th ditto, spoke the Rhynode, a Dutch India ship, three months from the Cape, in lat. 49. 42. all well.

The Hanover Packet, from Lisbon, spoke the Prince William Henry, Wilson, from London to Antigua, lat. 42. 46. lon. 12. 6. five days from the Start.

The Mary Steward, from Liverpool to Dominica, was spoke with the 21st ult. in lat. 40. and lon. 15.

The Shelburne, —, of Pool, from London to Halifax, was spoke with the 6th inst. about 12 leagues S. W. of the Lizard.

The Gerallide, Schimmelman, Capt. Christen H. Hoegh, for Copenhagen, is put into Penzance with damage, and must unload to repair.

The Peggy, Spence, from Honduras to London is lost.

The Nancy, Smith, from Antigua, arrived at Clyde, on the 30th of April, spoke the Favourite, Cooper, from London to New York, lat. 48. 14. lon. 31. 55. all well.

Captain Ross, of the Roehampton, arrived in the river from Antigua, on the 9th instant spoke the brig Panay, from Waterford to Newfoundland, in lat. 49. 30. lon. 12. all well.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday May 22.

At three a Commission was opened, and the Royal Assent was given to thirty-one public and private bills.

Received sixteen bills from the Commons; and Robert Quarme, Esq; son of the late Yeoman Usher, performed the duties of his office for the first time.

WEST INDIA FREE PORT BILL.

In a Committee upon this bill,

Lord Stormont desired, that his Majesty's Ministers would explain the principle of it; as it appeared to him to be a direct dereliction of those measures which had been adopted by every administration since the settlement of the American war; namely, to admit American ships into the ports named in the bill.

Lord Hawkebury said, that the noble Lord was utterly mistaken, as the bill only went to the admission of the ships of such European powers as had possessions in the West Indies, and those must be under seventy tons burthen.

The bill passed without any amendment.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Lord Sydney delivered the message, which was the same, verbatim, as that delivered in the House of Commons. After it was read by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney moved it might be taken into consideration on Wednesday next. Ordered.

INSOLVENT BILL.

The Duke of Norfolk moved the order of the day for the second reading; when Lord Sydney desired the third reading of the Post-horse bill might have the priority.

The Duke of Manchester rose, and intreated the House that they would not any longer sport with the feelings of such unfortunate persons; but let the bill take its fate one way or the other. The noble Duke most earnestly hoped that the House would commiserate the case of the distressed debtors, and let the bill have a fair chance.

POST HORSE BILL.

Upon the third reading, Lord Stormont desired that his Majesty's servants would explain what were their motives for adopting a new and dangerous system of finance, the extent of which no human wisdom could foresee.

Lord Sydney replied, that he never yet heard that it was the duty of a Minister to defend a bill, until its principle was attacked, or its imperfections pointed out. The bill was received from the Lower House, and that circumstance was a sufficient apology. [As the bill has been so often debated in the House of Commons, we shall only state the arguments which appeared to be new.]

The Earl of Carlisle said it was a very ill omen, that the first fruits of our connexion with France, should be to adopt a mode of taxation, of which the French government had seen the mischievous consequences, and had abandoned. A clause of it gave power to the House of Commons to vary the contract with the farmers, upon giving six months notice. The House of Lords was utterly excluded from any jurisdiction. The noble Earl wished to know how that circumstance was to be reconciled to the feelings of the House.

Lord Porchester stated the miserable situation of the Yeomanry of Ireland, chiefly through the influence of the middle men, who obtained large tracts of land, and let it out in small tenements at rack-rents. He compared the Farmers of Taxes with those men who were to be Farmers of the Tax under the present bill.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke against the bill—

And Lord Denbigh was for it.

After which, Lord Stormont, Lord Sydney, and Lord Hawkebury delivered their sentiments; when, upon the question being put, the bill was read a third time, without a division.

MR HASTINGS.

Black Rod announced a message from the House of Commons, and introduced

MR BURKE,

attended by about thirty members, when he delivered at the bar the article of Impeachment on the Misemeanors in Oude.

Mr Burke added, "We are further commanded to inform your Lordship and this House, that Mr Hastings is now in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this House."

The Lord Chancellor read the message to the House; after which it was read by the Clerk. At this moment the House was very full, and in the most profound and awful silence.

Lord Walsingham rose, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered with suitable gravity and deliberation, stated the nature and importance of the cause; and traced the history of the several impeachments for misdemeanors, which were upon the Journals, and the several securities which they gave to the House for their appearance. His Lordship then moved,

First, "That Warren Hastings be taken into the custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar, and admitted to bail, himself in Ten Thousand Pounds, and two securities in Five Thousand Pounds each."

The first motion was put and carried.

MR HASTINGS BROUGHT TO THE BAR OF THE LORDS.

Black Rod having received the proper orders, repaired to the House of Commons, and took Mr Hastings into custody. He was conducted to the Lobby; when Black Rod informed the House, that "In obedience to their Lordships commands, he had taken Mr Hastings into custody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar."—Ordered to be brought to the bar.

The House was now seated in the form of two ranks; the Lord Chancellor on the woollack; a great number of the Commons behind, and on each side of the throne, and the bar crowded with gentlemen, formed one of the most interesting scenes which, perhaps, the annals of mankind ever exhibited, or the calls of justice ever produced.

Black Rod,

MR HASTINGS,

The Sergeant at Arms, and

Attendants;

entered the House, and after the proper obeisances, the prisoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped on his knee—being permitted to rise, the Lord Chancellor said, "Read the articles of Impeachment."

The Clerk began reading:—

After the Clerk had read the title of the general charge, Black Rod, by desire of Mr Hastings, desired that the articles might be read short.

The Duke of Richmond said, he could not upon such a solemn occasion, consent to the application. His Grace was hitherto utterly unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges; therefore, he felt it his duty to hear them read with the attention which they deserved.

The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles were ordered to be read at length.

At half after seven the Clerk began reading, and continued until ten, at which time the sixth charge was finished; when

Lord Townshend rose, and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read short, in order to ease the House, and the prisoner, from the excessive fatigue of reading them at length.

The Duke of Richmond opposed the motion. A conversation took place, at the close of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr Hastings was allowed a chair. At eleven the articles were finished, and the Lord Chancellor demanded of him what he had to say in his defence.

Mr Hastings.—"My Lords, I rely upon the justice of this House, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reasonable time to make my defence. Likewise, that I may be allowed Counsel; and, that I may be admitted to bail." Black Rod then withdrew with his prisoner.

Lord Walsingham again rose, and moved, that Mr Hastings might be admitted to bail in the form before mentioned.

The Duke of Norfolk said, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take such slender bail. His Grace apprehended the least sum which could be demanded in the present case should be 50,000 l. he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr Hastings should give bail for 25,000 l. and two sureties in the like sum.

Lord Townshend said, the honour of the nation was intimately connected with the present prosecution. The charges against Mr Hastings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore seconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopecloun and Lord Walsingham apprehended the security first proposed was quite sufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the case of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the sum of 40,000 l. upon an impeachment of a similar nature. His Lordship was against requiring excessive bail; being equally oppressive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the sum of 40,000 l. was agreed upon by the House as sufficient bail.

A conversation then took place, respecting the time to be allowed the prisoner to put in his answer.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that it would be impossible to be done in the course of the present session. He was therefore of opinion, to allow him a long month; namely, until the second day of the next session of Parliament.

Mr Hastings was again called to the bar, when the Lord Chancellor said—"The House has taken your prayer into consideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge against you."

"You are to have counsel assigned you. Name them."

[Mr Hastings named Mr Plomer, Mr Law, and Mr Dallas. The Chancellor put the question, and these three gentlemen were assigned as counsel.]

"You are also allowed a month to the second day of next session of Parliament, to deliver in your defence at the bar of this House."

"You are likewise to be admitted to bail, yourself in 20,000 l. and two sureties in 10,000 l. each."

"Have you any bail?" Mr Hastings.—"My Lord, they are now at the bar."

Chancellor.—Name them.

George Sumner, Esq.

Richard Jos. Sullivan, Esq.

The House agreed to accept the bail; and they accordingly justified at the bar; and entered into a recognizance for Mr Hastings's appearance.

Lord Chancellor.—"Mr Hastings, you may withdraw."

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 22.

The Judges attended according to order, to give their opinion upon the long depending cause of

SUTTON AND JOHNSTONE.

The Chancellor put a general question on the subject which comprehended the point in dispute, of which point the public being already in possession, as well as of the numerous arguments in the Courts below, it becomes only requisite to state that there was a difference of opinion, and that the House divided in opinion, whether the decree of Lord Loughborough and Lord Mansfield, which reversed the decree of the Court of Exchequer, should be affirmed or not.

Lord Stanhope, the Chancellor, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Howe spoke. The latter Lord said, that to establish the verdict which gave the damages would be to subvert the good order and discipline of the navy.

The question was put, that the decree of Lord Mansfield and Lord Loughborough should be affirmed.

The House divided,

Contents — 34

Non Contents — 21

Majority 13

Mr Sutton, in consequence of this, has lost his cause.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, that the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors and bankrupts, in certain cases, be now read a second time. He prefaced his motion with some remarks on the humane tendency of the bill, and the relief which it would furnish to many unfortunate persons.

The Lord Chancellor rose to express his dissent to the motion of the noble Duke. He was of opinion, that a bill of this kind was improper, as it would diminish the efficacy of the compulsory laws established for the recovery of debts. He made several other remarks in opposition to the bill, and concluded with moving, as an amendment, that, for the word "now," there be inserted the words "this day month."

Lord Rawdon defended the expediency of the bill.

Lord Hopecloun likewise supported it, as a measure dictated by humanity.

The question being put, a division ensued; when the numbers were as follow, viz.

Non Contents — 12

Contents — 23

Majority 11

The second reading of the bill was deferred to the 22d of June.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, May 23.

Utrecht, May 16. On the 14th, at five o'clock in the morning, 20 huzzars and 10 jagers went out under the Comte de Wigenstein, a relation of the

Rhyngrave, and on the road to Zeist met a detachment of the regiment of Thuyt, when a skirmish ensued, which terminated in favour of our huzzars. However, as the Comte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous post, where he waited for the enemy, and in a second action killed several, and sent some prisoners home.

L O N D O N, — May 23.

We have the satisfaction to inform the public, that on Monday evening his Majesty sent a message to the Prince of Wales, desiring to see him at Buckingham-house. His Royal Highness hastened to pay his duty to the King, and the two great personages continued in conference together for three hours. The Prince had the honour of being introduced by the King to his Royal mother and sisters—and perhaps a scene of purer or more tender congratulation was never exhibited than on this occasion. May the harmony of the Royal House be never more interrupted, must be the prayer of every faithful subject!

After this meeting with the King, the Prince delivered the key of office to Lord Southampton, and messages were sent to all the members of his household, requiring their attendance as formerly.

The exact receipt of the Prince of Wales's income was 62,000 l. so that now, with the addition of 10,000 l. he will enjoy a receipt of 72,000 l. This surely is a splendid income—but his establishment is very broad, and there are many and great expenses accompanying his state, which cannot be dispensed with.

A very strict examination will be made into all the bills of the tradesmen of the Prince of Wales which have been delivered in, and such as prove undue charges, irregular and exorbitant, will be wholly lopt off, and the person so offending, discharged from his Royal Highness's service for the future.

All matters being at length adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the Prince of Wales; and a perfect reconciliation being happily effected between the King and him, his Royal Highness goes to Court, in state, on Thursday next, whither he probably will be attended by most of the members of Parliament now in town.

An illumination almost general, is expected to take place on Thursday evening; at least such may be our inference from the preparations of last night, at the various dealers in transparencies, and artificial suns and moons.

Yesterday the King reviewed General Elliot's regiment of light horse on Blackheath. The weather being favourable, the Queen and elder Princesses were on the bench in their carriages.

The House of Commons did not sit yesterday.

It is said, that the Parliament will be prorogued a few days after his Majesty's birth-day.

Mr Hastings appeared on Monday at the bar of the House of Peers dressed in a black suit, and was attended by Major Scott, Sir F. Sykes, Mess. Call, Sumner, Sullivan, Markham, his Counsel, and several other Asiatic friends. His situation was an irksome one during a very tedious reading, but he supported himself with much patience and fortitude.

An ornament for ladies stomachers, has lately been introduced, which is ribbed of a grid-iron pattern; and well calculated, no doubt, to keep a lovers-heart in a state of broiling!

Yesterday came to their mooring at Deptford, the Northumberland and Phoenix East Indiamen from Bengal. On coming up the river the Phoenix, Captain Rattray, ran foul of the Northumberland, and caused a dreadful crash, by carrying away the head, bowsprit, cat-heads, yard-arms, and sprung the fore-mast.

The cargoes of the Phoenix has received a very material damage from a leak, which made nine feet water in her hold; and being chiefly laden with salt petre and dry goods, the damage at present cannot be ascertained.

The Phoenix East Indiaman, just arrived at Deptford, has brought over a large quantity of Cape sheep, said to be 150 in number; and three cows from Bengal. There is also on board the Phoenix a most beautiful Arabian Stallion, of a grey colour; the price of which, with the expence of the passage, amounts to the sum of Fifteen Hundred and Ten Pounds.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 23.

Bank Stock, — 3 per cent. India Ann. —

New 4 per cent. 1777, 95½

India Bonds, 59 5.

South Sea Stock, —

Old S. S. Ann. 75½ a 1.

New ditto, —

3 per cent. 1751, —

New Navy and Vict. Bills, —

Exch. Bills, —

Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 0 s.

6 d. a 1 s.

Confols for July 78.

India Stock, —

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 22. E. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

"Mr Burke gave notice, that he had delivered at the bar of the Lords the last article of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq;

"The Sergeant at Arms informed the House, that, in pursuance to the orders of that House, he had taken Warren Hastings, Esq; into custody, and delivered him into the charge of the Usher of the Black Rod of the House of Lords.

PRINCE OF WALES.

"Mr Pitt brought up several estimates respecting the public expenditure and establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the same were ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr Pitt then stated, that the said papers could not be prepared before; and as gentlemen might probably wish for an opportunity of looking them over, he would move to discharge the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, and would move that it should be taken into consideration to-morrow.

"The question being put, it was agreed to sit

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Mr Pitt wished to know if there was any estimate of the charge of repairing and enlarging Carlton House.

Mr Pitt said, it had not been accurately prepared; but the idea was, that the expense of the building would be 45,000 l. and 5,000 l. for furniture; but that his Majesty had not directed any estimate of it to be laid before the House, nor intended it until it could be clearly ascertained what the amount of the expense would be.

POST-OFFICE.

Mr Grey moved the order of the day on the report of the Committee on the abuses of the post-office; and the report was accordingly read, setting forth, that, in the course of the enquiry, amongst other things, the office of Secretary of the Post-office in Ireland had been sold for an annuity of 350 l. per annum, and that the Earl of Tankerville had been dismissed as joint postmaster with Lord Carteret, for making enquiry into the same.

Mr Grey then moved, "That the consideration of the said report should be on Monday next."

Lord Maitland objected to the day, and thought that Friday would be long enough; and that the Members would have time to read the report, without having it printed.

Alderman Newnham observed, that possibly there might not be occasion to print so many reports as were printed, but that the remark did not apply more to the present report, than to any other report; and the worthy alderman thought, that the report just read ought to be printed.

Mr Pitt was of opinion, that Monday would be better than Friday, as by that time the members might have time to read the report; and indeed it mixed so much personal matter in it, that he really thought it better not to have it printed.

Mr Grey's motion was then put, and carried for Monday.

Mr Grey then moved, "That the said report should be printed for the use of the members."

Lord Maitland objected to this, and the House divided thereon, when there appeared for it, 16, and against it 120.

LORD ELCHO.

Sir John Sinclair then addressed the House in very elegant terms, and with great clearness and conciseness, on a matter which he deemed of equal importance to England and Scotland, and which, indeed, he should not take upon him but for the goodness of the ground on which he stood. The Hon. Baronet alluded to the late event by which Francis Charteris, Esq; had become the eldest son of a Peer of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. But before he should trouble the House, he said, with any motion, he should move for the reading of certain precedents, which were referred to, and immediately read from the Journals, by which it appeared, that the House had ordered new writs to be issued out for the election of members to represent the shires of Scotland, in the room of every person who had become the eldest son of a peer of Scotland.

The Speaker, Sir Adam Ferguson, and Mr Anstruther severally assisted in explaining these precedents, by which it appeared to be the sense of the House, that the eldest sons of Peers of Scotland were not eligible to sit as members of that House.

Sir John Sinclair then moved, "That the Speaker do issue his writ for the electing a member to serve in Parliament in the room of Francis Charteris, jun. Esq; who has become the eldest son of a Peer of that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

Lord Beauchamp opposed it in a speech of considerable length, in which he contended, that the precedents referred to had been made through the party-spirit of the times, and were by no means to be taken as a fair and candid interpretation of the act of Union, as he could undertake to prove. The noble Lord argued the hardships the eldest sons of Peers of Scotland laboured under, if they could not sit in the Commons of Great Britain, while the sons of Peers of the four northern part of the Island had never been interrupted in the full enjoyment of that privilege. His Lordship was proceeding to argue the motion at great length, and to show, that the matter ought to go, at least, to a Committee, to examine into precedents, and to report to the House thereon, as the motion did not go to determine the particular right of the noble Lord behind him (the late Mr Charteris) but the rights in general of the sons of every Peer of Scotland.

The House was extremely full, and the debate likely to take a very general turn.

Mr Sheridan seeing this, left the House, and privately signified, that he should postpone bringing forward his intended motion for a Reform of the Scotch Boroughs.

SUBSTANCE OF LORD STORMONT'S Speech in support of Lord Hopetoun's motion, on Friday the 18th May; taken from the notes of a person who was present at the debate.

Lord Stormont began by saying, That were he to yield to his own feelings, and to his opinion of the importance of the question, he might be led to trouble their Lordships too much at large; but as the motion had been so ably supported, and as the House seemed fatigued, he would consult their convenience, and, to be as short as possible, would confine himself to a few leading points. He observed, that the question, properly considered, lay in a very narrow compass indeed, as the only object of the motion was to enforce the respect and obedience so justly due to a standing resolution of the House, on a matter in which it had not only supreme but exclusive jurisdiction. He lamented the unfortunate accident which occasioned the absence of a noble and learned Lord (Lord Loughborough), from whose knowledge and ability they had, upon former occasions, received such powerful and efficacious support. He said, that he was well aware of the disadvantage with which he must attempt to combat the highest legal opinions; that if he did not sink under the weight of them; it was because he was supported by similar living authority, and by the similar, and, in this case, superior authority of former times. For though he did most willingly admit, that the noble

and learned Lord upon the Woolfack would hereafter stand in the temple of Fame, upon the same line with Cowper and Somers, and though his general interpretation of any law might be of equal weight with them; yet, in this particular case, it could not be so. Every body knows the credit that belongs to contemporary exposition. They not only lived at the time, but were principal actors in the great scene; and the question decided by the resolution of the 1709, turned upon the true sense, meaning, and intent of the very treaty which themselves had made. He then stated succinctly the proceedings in the year 1709; showed that no determination had ever been more solemn, nor carried stronger marks of impartiality. That, as it was the first time that question respecting the election of the Scotch Peers came before the House, so there appears to have been the utmost solicitude to determine it in such a manner as to prevent all future discussion upon the subject. With this view, the different points were stated, argued at the bar, debated in the House, decided, and entered upon record as general propositions; and, what is very remarkable, the Journals shew, that whatever difference of opinion there might be with regard to the points themselves, the whole House acquiesced as to the mode; all agreed that the question should be so framed as to receive a general decision, for this evident purpose, that such decision might bind the case generally. It is revocable—No doubt every resolution must in its nature be so; but till it is rescinded, every resolution conceived in general terms, does extend to every case to which in fair construction it applies. It were a monstrous supposition indeed, that when the House, in the resolution so often alluded to, decided that a Scotch Peer, standing in the predicament there described, had not a right to vote, the intention was, that such vote was to be deemed illegal when given to the Marquis of Lothian, but was admissible at any future election.

There were, said he, as your Lordships all know, various other resolutions made at the same time, and these resolutions have established the rule that governs our elections in all the cases to which they apply. It is by no means true, in point of fact, that the Lord Register considers himself as a mere ministerial officer, having no power of rejecting votes. He does exercise such power. One instance will be sufficient; and I chafe it for a particular purpose.

The statute for carrying the Union into effect says, That Peers shall have a right to vote by lists validly signed. Questions arose with respect to the meaning of this expression: 1st, Whether it was necessary that a signed list should have two subscribing witnesses? 2dly, Whether the writer's name must be designed in the body of the instrument? The House resolved, That the first was necessary: That the second was not. If a list is sent without subscribing witnesses, it is rejected. So that if the two noble Dukes who tendered their votes at the last election, had sent signed lists, without subscribing witnesses, the clerks would certainly have rejected them. Their votes, in that case, would have been contrary to two resolutions; whereas the instrument not being informal, they were contrary only to one resolution.

After having stated the difference between the resolution in 1709, and that in the Duke of Brandon's case, to which it had in the course of the debate been compared, and shown that the last-mentioned resolution was explained against the time by the Scotch Commissioners, as a direct infraction of what had been expressly agreed upon in the negotiation, he made some answers to what had fallen from other Lords in the course of the debate, which would not be intelligible, without too much detail. He then said, that as to the oberration made upon the House not having transmitted to the Lord Register the resolution of 1709, he thought it little deserved the stress which had been laid upon it. The only fair inference to be drawn from that circumstance was, that they held such communication unnecessary, conceiving that the resolution, which was of public notoriety, would meet with that respect and obedience that was due to it. If, thro' lapse of time, this opinion has proved erroneous, it was at least well founded for near four score years. The late attempt is the first that has been made to run counter to the resolution of 1709, and calls upon the House to maintain its own dignity in the manner proposed by the motion before us. It was intimated, added he, that the House had never communicated any resolution to the Lord Register, and that such communication would be improper. When such assertions come from the most respectable quarters, and from those who are the best acquainted with the history of our proceedings, they must be ascribed to casual inadvertence, or to an accidental slip of memory. The volume of Journals that lies before me furnishes no less than four precedents in one year (1761). He then read from the Journals the resolution in the case of Mr Alexander; to which he said the other resolutions were, exactly similar, viz. That he shall not be allowed to take the title of Lord Stirling, or to vote at an election, till his claim had been allowed by legal determination; and that these resolutions and orders should be communicated to the Lord Register. He then observed, That these were not legal decisions; that the very words of the resolution proved this to demonstration: they were regulations of the House, interposing very properly to correct great and enormous abuses. In these cases, the House declares, That the different persons named in the several resolutions shall not vote till they have substantiated their claim. In the case of the noble Lords, so often mentioned, the resolution is, That they have no right to vote at all; or, in other words, That they are not within the true intent and meaning of that great stipulation, from which, and from which alone, the Scotch Peers derived the right of election and representation—given as some compensation for the loss they were contented to sustain—belonging to that comparatively inferior situation, in which they were placed by their own consent—to continue to every individual Peer, so long as he remains in that situation, and to cease the moment that he emerges from it by the favour of the Crown. But I will not, added he, go

into the wisdom and justice of the original determination, which is not the business of the day; for, even they who entertain doubts upon that subject ought to concur in the motion, which is only to secure to a standing resolution that respect which all must agree should be paid to it so long as it subsists, and which a proper regard to our own dignity should make us demand and require.

He concluded with saying, it was impossible he could have any personal views or motives whatever to bias his judgment upon this occasion. He had all possible respect for the noble Lords who had obtained hereditary seats in Parliament since the Union. He was connected with some by the ties of blood, by the ties of friendship with more, and had the habits of familiar intercourse with all. He could not say, that he was speaking directly against his own personal interests; but he was speaking against that which their Lordships would easily believe was little less dear to him than his own—the interest of those he should leave behind. In all human probability, the son that succeeded him would have an hereditary seat in Parliament.

It could not therefore be imagined, that he argued contentiously upon this occasion; and if he had spoke with unusual warmth and eagerness, it was because he spoke from the strongest conviction the heart of man can feel.

It may be proper to inform our readers of a fact which does not seem to have been known to the honourable speakers in this debate. At the general election of Peers in 1734, when the first struggles were made by the Scotch Peerage for that liberty which they now enjoy, the Opposition to what was then called the Court List, was headed and conducted by British Peers, namely, by the Dukes of Hamilton, Queensberry, Montrose, and Roxburgh, all of whom attended and voted at that election—took the lead in protesting against the proceedings of the majority—complained to the House of Peers of the undue influence that had been used with that majority; and although the subject of that complaint was frequently before the House, and copies of the protests taken by these noble Dukes produced and read in the course of the debate, no objection was ever made to their right of voting.—These proceedings are known to every well-informed patriot. They appear in the public records of Scotland, in the Journals of Parliament, and in all the histories of that period.

On Saturday last, died at Manchester, on his way to Scotland, Lieut. General Robert Skene, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, and member of Parliament for the county of Fife.

John Hepburn, Esq; eldest son of Robert Hepburn of Clerkington, Esq; died at Middleton on Sunday last.

On the 14th instant, died at Glenconry, Alexander Forbes, Esq; of Invercrinan.

Died, in March last, in the island of Lewis, in the 113th year of his age, Tarquill Macleod. He fought at the battles of Killcranky, Sheriffmuir, and Culloden.

We are authorized to say, that Sir John Henderson intends to make offer of his services to the county of Fife on the present occasion.

A new species of swindling has lately been practised with success in this city. A decent looking man has gone into different houses, with compliments from a neighbour, begging the loan of money to relieve letters brought by the postman, as the master of the family happened to be from home. What is rather remarkable, the sum he uniformly demanded and received was two shillings. This notice, it is hoped, will prevent future impositions.

COURT OF SESSION.

The following is a list of appeals from the Court of Session in Scotland, that have been heard by the House of Lords this session of Parliament, with the determinations generally:

1. Campbell *versus* Macnail, Affirmed, with 100 l. costs.
2. Inglis *v.* Douglas, Heron & Co. Withdrawn.
3. Robertson *v.* Inglis, Affirmed.
4. Kello *v.* Taylor, Reversed.
5. Thomson *v.* Macmillan, Affirmed.
6. Donaldson & Co. *v.* Forbes, Affirmed, no counsel appearing for the appellants.
7. Clerk *v.* Gordon, Remitted to the Court of Session, with instructions.
8. Macdougall *v.* Threipland, Affirmed.
9. Sinclair *v.* Young, Affirmed.
10. Rose *v.* Rose, Reversed.
11. Buchanan *v.* Bartlet, Affirmed.
12. Bolton *v.* Mansfield, Ramsay & Co. Affirmed.
13. Curthbert *v.* Paterfon, Affirmed.
14. Elphinstone *v.* Campbell, &c. Remitted to the Court of Session with instructions.
15. Colquhoun *v.* Corbet, Affirmed, with 100 l. costs; no counsel appearing for the appellant.
16. Sibbald and Brown *v.* Dewar, Affirmed.
17. Armstrong *v.* the Lord Advocate, Delayed till next session; after hearing counsel in part.

ABSTRACT.

Affirmed	11
Remitted	2
Withdrawn	1
Delayed	1
Reversed	2
Total	17

It does very great honour to the Court of Session, that out of seventeen appeals (many of them upon very intricate and arbitrary questions) only two have been reversed; and out of twelve left session, not one was reversed.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Taylor *versus* Blain, Affirmed. This is the first appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland to the House of Lords, for many years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SALE OF PATONAGS.

Thursday the Assembly upon the overtures respecting the sale of a patronage during a vacancy, which has been lately frequently mentioned in the news-papers, after a debate, unanimously declared their abhorrence of Simonical practices, and resol-

ved, that as some Synods had expressed their fear that this instance (St Ninians) would introduce Simony, they therefore appointed a committee to revise the laws respecting Simony, and to report to next Assembly.

NEW FORM OF PROCEES.

Yesterday, the General Assembly received the report of the Procurator upon the Overture transmitted by last Assembly concerning a Sketch of a New Form of Procees. After reasoning thereupon, and upon the Overtures transmitted ament the Form of Procees, the General Assembly, in respect it appears from the Procurator's report, that the majority of the Presbyteries of this Church have disapproved of the said Overture, dismissed the same. But, in respect it appears from the reports of Presbyteries, that there is a general opinion among the members of the Church, that some alterations are necessary to be made on the Form of Procees of this Church, they did therefore unanimously agree to appoint a Committee to take this subject into consideration, and to prepare amendments upon the Form of Procees, to be reported by them to next Assembly; and that the Committee may be able to understand what the general sentiments of the Church are, the General Assembly appointed the several Presbyteries of this Church to send up their sentiments upon the subject to the Procurator, Convener of this Committee, on or before the first of October next, and remitted to the same Committee all the Overtures which Synods or Presbyteries have sent up to this Assembly upon the Form of Procees.

THOMAS RATRAY, ESQ.

The Assembly afterwards took up an appeal at the instance of Thomas Rattray of Dalruidian, Esq; (accused of fornication with Isobel Downie), against a sentence of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, which affirmed a sentence of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, refusing a proof offered on the part of Mr Rattray, that he was not the father of Isobel Downie's children. In a confederence given into the Presbytery by Mr Rattray, he offered to prove, "That in case the said Isobel Downie shall, upon oath, accuse him, (which he knows she cannot do consistent with truth) he will, in that case, bring satisfactory evidence, that, during all her pregnancy, at the time of her delivery, and for some time after, she never accused him, but declared his innocence, and uniformly declared, that another was the father of her children; and that, by that person's means, and his friends and abettors, various acts of corruption, violence, and open concubinage were perpetrated; in order to compel or induce Isobel Downie to accuse Mr Rattray wrongfully, and to induce her to adhere thereto." Mr Rattray therefore insisted, that he should be allowed to be present, by himself and Counsel, at the examination of Isobel Downie, and of any witnesses that may be adduced against him; as by her own oath he has reason to expect to establish his own innocence, and the above unlawful acts; and which he will corroborate by other testimony." The Presbytery, on considering this confederence, dismissed the same as totally irrelevant, and contrary to the Form of Procees. The Synod affirmed this sentence; and Mr Rattray appealed to the General Assembly. Mr Robert Corbett advocate, was heard as counsel for the appellant, and the Rev. Mr Thomas Fleming for the Presbytery of Dunkeld. After reasoning, the General Assembly unanimously reversed the sentence of the Presbytery and Synod, in so far as they dismiss the confederence as totally irrelevant; find, that it is contrary to the Form of Procees to examine Isobel Downie upon oath; find the facts stated in the confederence relevant for exculpation; and remit to the Presbytery to proceed in the proof of the facts, according to the rules of the Church.

The following duties are imposed by an act of the Assembly of South Carolina.

On every gallon Jamaica rum, 4d. Windward Island rum, 3d. French rum, 1d. Wine from Great Britain, 8d. per gallon. French wine, 2d. Raw Sugars from British plantations, 2s. 6d. per cwt. French ditto, 1s. 6d. British refined sugar, 1s. 1d. per lb. French ditto, 1d.

The Statutes on a Gentleman's late publication, by A. Wellwisher to the Improvement of the Harbour, are too personal for insertion.

Several Advertisements are unavoidably delayed.

State of the Thermometer since our last: Yesterday, May 24. 8 o'clock, P. M. 49. Friday, — 25. 8 — A. M. 54. — 8 — P. M. 48. Saturday, — 26. 8 — A. M. 51.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Kirkwall.
May 5. Mary of and from Saltcoats, King, for Gottenburg. Nelly of Greenock, Blair, from Bellshoulth, Skates.
9. Greenock of Greenock, M^r Leachlan, from Grangemouth, for Dublin, with iron.
Remain,
Beaufoy of and from London, Skates, for —, stores. General of the life of Man, Jackson, from Gottenburg, with herrings.
ARRIVED AT LEITH,
May 26. Eliza, Sampson, from London, with goods. Kingston, White, from ditto, and seven other vessels from different ports with grain.
Good Intent, Ramsay, from Wilsbach, with wool.

SALE OF THE

Lands and House of Parson's Green, In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and House of PARSON'S GREEN, with the office-house, garden, &c. lying in the parish of South Leith. The house will accommodate a large family. It is pleasantly situated, within a short mile of the Cross of Edinburgh, at the further end of the Duke's Walk, in the King's Park; and commands an agreeable and extensive prospect of the river and frith of Forth, and of the country adjacent. The offices are very complete. The lands, which consist of 26 acres, are divided into three inclosures, all well fenced with stone walls, or sufficient hedges; and great part of them surrounded with a stripe of planting of well grown trees; they are all in grass, being richly laid down, and there is excellent water in each of them. The inclosure farthest from the house, consisting of 12 acres, is let for pasture only, in a tack, of which four years are yet to run at 48 l. Sterling per rent. Twenty of the acres hold blench of the Crown, and six hold ten of a subject superior for the payment of a tithing duty. The whole public burdens payable out of the subject, being 1 l. 19 s. 9 d. Sterling. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the proprietor at the house.

WHEREAS there hath a misunderstanding of late taken place between the Master Builders and the Journeymen Masons in and about Edinburgh, founded entirely on account of a Bond entered into by the said Builders, in order to prescribe rules, and to circumscribe the Journeymen's liberty and interest into as narrow limits as they at a future period should think proper to dictate; this is the Journeymen's grievance, and not about wages, as a great many people imagined.

By order of the Journeymen Masons in and about Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the Proprietors and Tenants of MILLS upon the Water of North Esk.

THAT in consequence of notice given to said Proprietors and Tenants, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh intended to take away certain of the Springs which supplied said water, which would materially injure the property of individuals, a meeting of sundry of the said Proprietors and Tenants was held in the Exchange Coffeehouse upon Wednesday last, when they appointed a Committee to enquire into the nature of said intended operations, and to report to a General Meeting, to be held at the said Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, of which meeting notice is hereby given to all concerned.

TO THE Landholders and Brewers of Scotland.

GENTLEMEN,
THE propriety of the Brewery in this part of the united Kingdom, is a matter in which the Revenue, the Landholders, the Public, and the Brewers are materially interested; consequently every measure calculated to depress or injure this important branch of manufacture, cannot fail to be attended with the most pernicious effects.

It is a well-known fact, that the Import Acts, which have been granted in favour of many Boroughs and Towns for near a century past, have proved highly oppressive to the Brewers, and prejudicial to the Revenue and Landholders; and their baneful and ruinous consequences, if continued, becomes the common cause of you, Gentlemen, to unite in opposing every application to Parliament, for grants so subversive of your own interests, till the Brewery of this country is equally free with that of England.—Local taxes of this kind are totally unknown there; and to this cause may be ascribed, the very great superiority which the English Brewery has acquired over that of this country.—There can be no good reason assigned for the invidious distinction between the different parts of the united Kingdom.

It would exceed the bounds of an address of this kind, to point out the different effects and operations of these impositions, which are well known to the persons immediately concerned.—It may be justly mentioned, that the Revenue cannot fail to be hurt, because these impositions have a natural tendency to lead to frauds.—The Public are greatly injured, because in place of being served with a good, generous, wholesome drink, such as the English Brewery can afford, the Brewers of Scotland are under the necessity of debasing the manufacture, to enable them to pay the impost, and procure a living by their profession; one effect of which is, to drive the inferior classes to the consumption of spirituous liquors, which proves destructive to their health and morals. The Landholders must be great sufferers, as the reduction of the quality of the liquor must in proportion diminish the consumption of malt; and from this circumstance, too, the Excise must be decreased.

The Brewers of Glasgow have taken the liberty of submitting these general hints to you, Gentlemen, as being most immediately concerned in the issue of business of this nature, and of declaring their willingness to concur in opposing any applications to Parliament for continuation of Import Acts. You will, no doubt, have observed, that two bills of this kind one for the town of Arbroath, and another for Dumfries, are presently depending before the Honourable House of Commons. This, therefore, appears to be a proper time to step forward, and obtain the mind of the Legislature upon a subject of so much importance; not doubting but the wisdom and justice of Parliament will see good cause to refuse those partial and local taxes. To place the Brewery of Scotland on the same footing, in this respect, with that of England, and give such a check in the present case, as will in future prevent similar applications.

Letters addressed to Mr William Pinkerton jun. brewer in Glasgow, will be duly attended to; and it is expected that any communications intended to be made, will be done without loss of time, as there is no room for delay.

The Glasgow Brewers have to acknowledge the receipt of sundry letters from different parts of Scotland, reproaching, in the strongest terms, the pernicious effects of the impost acts, and agreeing to unite in opposing them in future. They, however, remain in expectation, that the Landed Gentlemen and Brewers, who have not favoured them with their sentiments on the subject, but wish to concur in the proposed measures, will, without loss of time, communicate their intentions, so as some effectual means may be speedily adopted, to prevent, if possible, the grievance complained of.

Having authority for the publication of the annexed letter, they beg leave to submit it to the consideration of those concerned.

"SIR, Paisley, May 11. 1787.

"I am directed by a meeting of the Brewers in and about Paisley, to inform you, that they have seen with much satisfaction in the newspapers of this week the Address of the Brewers of Glasgow on the subject of the burgh two-penny impost, and entirely concur in the sentiments therein expressed. They are hopeful that so just and so public-spirited an appeal will have a proper effect in exciting general attention to a grievance under which the brewery of this country has been too long depressed, and which although often complained of by individuals, has hitherto attracted too little of the public observation.

"The Brewers in Paisley, after having been so lately emancipated from the oppression of this tax, and after having in their struggles for freedom, experienced the greatest advantages from the liberal spirit of the Brewers of Glasgow, feel themselves in a particular manner called upon to declare, their most earnest wishes for the extension of the like relief to the brewery of Scotland at large. They are convinced, that to form a general union in this common cause, as recommended by the address, and to embrace every opportunity of exposing the pernicious principles of the impost to the wisdom of Parliament, would have the happy effect gradually to remove the evil. And they do assure you, that they will most cheerfully concur in an association for that purpose. Be pleased to offer to the Brewers of Glasgow, the thanks of their brethren in this place, for their vigilance and exertions in this important public concern, with their warmest wishes of success.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, ROBERT BOWMAN."

Mr William Pinkerton jun. Brewer, Glasgow.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of LIEUT. JAMES GRIERSON, of his Majesty's Navy, are desired to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday next, the 30th. curt. at one o'clock afternoon.

As the trust-funds are now converted into money, and ready to be divided, such of the creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, with Mr Playfair writer in Edinburgh, the acting trustee, are requested to do so, betwixt and that day; with certification to such as fail to enter their claims and produce their grounds of debt within the time specified, that they will receive no share of the funds in the hands of the trustee. Not to be repeated.

Edinburgh, May 25. 1787.

If the next in Kin of Thomas Cuthbert,

a Native of Inverness, but late surgeon of his Majesty's Tender Betsey, deceased, will apply to Mr Samuel Cochran, watchmaker, near Wapping Church, in the county of Middlesex, he or she may hear of something to his or her advantage.

Halbeath Colliery and Salt Works.

CAMPBELL, MORRISON, AND COMPANY acquaint their friends and the public, that having greatly extended their COAL and SALT WORKS, they are now more easily enabled to supply their demands.

The excellent quality of the coal for clear burning and great heat renders it particularly proper for light houses, glass houses, sugar-houses, breweries, and such other works.

The salt is esteemed very good, and samples may be seen by applying to Mr James Macintyre, Leith; Mr Ogilvy writer, Dundee; and Mr Dewar merchant, Aberdeen.

The utmost dispatch is given; and vessels that are too large for the harbour are loaded by ketches.

Commissions may be addressed to Mr John Campbell writer to the fleet, or Mr John Morrison, Inverkeithing, either of whom will inform as to particulars.

COLLIERS WANTED.

SOME COLLIERS are wanted for Halbeath Company, either with or without Beaters.

None need offer themselves, who are under engagement to any other Colliery.

Good wages are made; and a Gratuity, besides their wages, is allowed to such Colliers as raise the largest quantity of coals.

Two shillings per day, of travelling charges, is allowed to those who shall be engaged for this colliery. To be made after a month's residence.

Apply at the Coal-office, Inverkeithing, or at the Colliery. Inverkeithing, May 24. 1787.

COLLIERS.

WANTED at Stevenston Colliery, in Ayr-shire, a number of Bearing-Workers with their Beaters, that are free from any engagement to others; will meet with great encouragement, and ready easy work for many years; with their travelling expenses, allowed on arrival, by Robert R. Cunningham of Auchinbarrie, at Seabank. 21st May 1787. Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD at PAXTON, in the shire of Berwick, upon Monday the 11th June next,

THAT Commodious Dwelling-house, with conveniences for carrying on the Manufacture of Soap and Candles, lying in Paxton, and last possessed by Andrew Richardson.

Also, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and STOCK IN TRADE of the said Andrew Richardson, consisting of Kelp Tallow, Rosin, Barilla, Aches, &c. and the whole vessels and utensils used in these manufactories.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock. Inventories of the goods and effects, to be seen in the hands of Donald Cameron of Hornedean Wellfield, factor on the sequestered estate of the said Andrew Richardson. The subjects themselves will be shown any time before the day of sale.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Lord Ellick, Ordinary, upon a petition at the instance of John Dick tanner, late in Bathgate, now in Linlithgow, requiring that an interlocutor, of date the 19th May 1787, by which the real and personal estates of JOHN DICK, JAMES PRENTICE, and the said JOHN DICK, therein designed, tanners in Bathgate, as a Company, were sequestered, might be recalled, in respect that neither he nor the company were bankrupt, and that the application for the sequestration was made without any authority from, and unknown to him.

Ordered the petition to be intimated, and answered, and stopped the meeting of the creditors, which was advertised to be held at Bathgate, on Thursday the 31st day of May 1787, until further orders.—Of which this notice is given in terms of his Lordship's interlocutor, which is dated 24th May 1787.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased PATRICK TOD, Merchant in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS a scheme of division of the funds recovered is immediately to be made up, and a dividend declared; but there being reason to think that there are still many of the creditors, who have neglected to produce their claims, these are therefore requiring them immediately to lodge their claims, with oaths on the verity, in the hands of Mr Ludovic Grant, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors; or with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh; certifying those who may fail to do so within three weeks of this date, that they will be deprived of any share of the funds to be then divided.

And as from various circumstances, a new deed of accession and submission has become necessary, these are intimating, that a deed to that purpose is made out, and lies with Mr Peat, which, it is requested, the creditors or doers for them, properly authorized, will call and sign.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MENZIES, late Merchant in Dundee.

WHEREAS the said John Menzies since his elopement from this country, has transmitted powers, authorizing John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee, to dispose of his whole effects, for the benefit of the creditors in general; and that in order to save expenses, it is judged advisable the effects be disposed of in that manner.

These are therefore requiring the whole of the said John Menzies's creditors to lodge with Mr Ogilvie, or with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh, their several grounds of debt, and affidavits on the verity of them, betwixt and the 14th day of June next; certifying those who fail, that they will be deprived of any share of the funds, which will then be divided.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JOHN ROBERTSON, late of Strathoch.

SEVERAL of Mr Robertson's Creditors having failed to depone upon the verity of their debts, notwithstanding of repeated commissions from the Lord Ordinary to that purpose, whereby unnecessary delay is occasioned in the division of the price, which had been once expected to take place at or soon after Martinmas next.—Intimation is, therefore, hereby made to such creditors, that if they do not lodge their oaths upon the verity of their debts, in the hands of Mr Alexander Keay, Prince's Street, accountant to the division, or of Adam Stewart writer, Hanover Street, common agent in the sale, either immediately, or at farthest before the 14th of June next, their debts will be then struck out of the ranking.

N. B. A commission is still current for taking the Creditors oaths.

House and Park at Inveresk.

To be SOLD or LET.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT in INVERESK, belonging to Mr Buchannan, viz.

A neat well-finished HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms, and a kitchen, with stable, coach-house, byre, washing-house, and brew-house, and other conveniences, with a small garden, and a well fenced inclosure, containing about 34 acres for pasture, with one head in the Haugh of Inveresk, all presently possessed by Mrs Wedderburn or her subtenant.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

The servant at the House will show the house, offices, and garden. And John Douglas wright will show the park.

LEFT A FAMILY.

ON Thursday the 17th, a MULATTO GIRL, about 18 or 19, remarkably little of that age; has a conspicuous mark of a cut on her forehead; had on when she went off, a green petticoat, and a purple printed cotton gown. Her name is EMMA. It is suspected that she has gone with a black man and woman, but as that may not be the case, as she is under an indenture, it is hoped that no person, after this intimation, will retain her in their family, otherwise they will be liable to prosecution.

N. B. Whoever can give any information to the publisher, whereby she may be found, will be rewarded.

Household Furniture.

To be SOLD, in a lodging on the fourth side of the Square in Nicholson's Park, on Monday the 28th inst.

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in said lodging, consisting of Chairs, Grates, Beds, Carpets, Tables, Mirrors, a Cabinet and Paper Press above the same; with sundry other articles, and particularly handsome and complete Sets of Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture, almost quite new.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold off. Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

Sale of Teas by Public Auction,

In the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. LEITH.

ON account of the Dissolution of the Partnership of Messrs. Rae, Buchanan, and Co. of London, with whom Allan, Steuart, and Co. have been concerned in the Tea trade, the Stock of TEAS in the above Warehouses, will be exposed to SALE by public auction, upon Friday the 11th of June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The stock consists of upwards of 200 chests, mostly Congos, and will be sold off without reserve, if purchasers appear. The Teas may be viewed upon the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale, when catalogues with the conditions of sale will be ready. Leith, 10th May 1787.

The Estate of Old Montrose.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and 11th of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

SALE OF LANDS.

In Kinross and Fifeshire.

To be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BLAIR, the Lands of KINNAIRD, DICHENDAD, and DOWHILL, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage; together with the feu-duties and superiorities of Dowhill-mill, Cleith-mill, the lands of Nivingston and others near the church of Cleith, all lying in the parish of Cleith, and shire of Kinross. Also, the lands of WOODEND, BLAIRBATTIE, and CRAIGENCAT, with the teinds thereof, in the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and consist of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 English acres; whereof 1830 Scots acres, or 2380 English acres, or thereby, are inclosed, including the plantations. There is also a proportion of three undivided commonies, whereof a considerable part will fall to this estate.

The present free rent, after deducting ministers stipends, schoolmasters salaries, and a small feu-duty payable to the abbey of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; and there are two lifetime-tacks upon the termination of which a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The plantations upon this estate are remarkably flourishing and extensive, and are so disposed as to produce shelter from all directions, and at the same time to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament. They were valued in 1772, by a person of undoubted skill, at 9124 l. 17 s. 8 d. when there was only 337 Scots acres planted. They were also valued in 1786, by another person of great experience and knowledge at 12,857 l. 14 s. when there was upwards of 500 Scots or 630 English acres planted. They consist chiefly of oaks; and there is also a great variety of all other kinds of forest-trees and of larches, and all the different kinds of pines and firs, and of American and other foreign plants. At the time of the last valuation, there existed 823,730 trees (whereof there are fully 170,000 oaks) which, at the price put upon them, is only at the rate of 3 1/2 d. per tree over-head, though there are many of them from 40 to 80 years old, which the last valuation reckons fit for immediate sale, at the value of 5 1/2 d. These 500 acres make no part of the rental, there value being totally estimated into that of the plantations.

The situation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike-road from Queensferry by Kinross to Perth, passes through the villages of Keltie-bridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the estate. It is distant twenty miles from Edinburgh, ten from North Queens Ferry, five from Kinross, and twenty from Perth; and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extensive improvements made on this estate have been by inclosing and planting. The agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is consequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood. The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinross-shire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good house, with every sort of convenience and accommodation for a large family. The kitchen garden contains three acres, laid out with taste, and plentifully stocked with fruit-trees of all sorts. The fruit-walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the best kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the house, there is no expense necessary for keeping as a place; for, though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which serve equally for the purpose of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purposes of walking and riding for pleasure, they are so contrived as to require no expense in maintaining them, or keeping them in order.

There is a bleachfield on this estate, with a bleacher's house, washing-house, drying-house, and every other necessary convenience, and it is supplied at all times with a most abundant spring of water. There is also a lint-mill adjoining to it; and both the field and the mill have full employment. The villages of Maryburgh and Keltie afford all conveniences that arise from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are so far distant from the house as to cause no inconvenience.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leslie writer to the signet, who will show the articles of roup, title-deeds, plans of the estate, and tacks; to whom any proposal for a private bargain may be made.

Robert Bruce at Blair will show the grounds.

A Brewery, &c. to be Sold or Let.

To be SOLD, or LET, and entered to immediately. That BREWERY and Pertinents, consisting of a commodious Dwelling-house, Brew-house, large vaulted Cellars, built at a great expense, Malt-barn and Kiln, Coal-house, Hen-house, small Garden adjoining thereto, with a Stable for two horses, and Hay-loft; lying on the fourth side of the Canongate, a little below the church, with a cart-entry from the street, and another from the back of the Canongate; and a servitude for preserving the lights; all as possessed by the late Mr James Gentle, brewer.

The whole of these subjects were built by the said James Gentle, are in good repair, and very convenient for an extensive brewery, or may be changed into a linen or woollen manufactory, &c. The purchaser can likewise be accommodated with every utensil in the brewing line, all in complete order.

The subjects may be viewed any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. The title-deeds, which are clear, are lodged with James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, to whom those intending to purchase or rent the premises will apply.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to the late Mr Gentle, will please order payment to the said James Gentle writer, who has power to discharge the same; and such persons as have claims against the deceased, will also please send notes of their claims.

Judicial Sale, by Adjournment.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon the 28th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECT which belonged to Andrew Cranston, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, viz.

I. The Tenement of Houses and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, set in tack to Mrs Binning, the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the upset price, which was formerly fixed at 565 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, being twelve years purchase of the proven rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Tenement of Houses lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 3-12ths Sterling, valued at 468 l. 18 s. 1 d. being at the rate of ten years purchase; but the upset price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The yearly Feu-duty of 8 l. Sterling, and the Casualties of Superiority exigible by Mr Cranston, in virtue of a feu-charter granted to him by the late George Miller brewer in the Abbey. This superiority is proven to be worth 168 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchase of the feu-duty; but the upset price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds are in the office of Mr John Callender deputy-clerk of Session; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie jun. writer to the signet.

Areas and ruinous Houses at Inverness.

TO BE SOLD.

There is to be exposed to public roup and SALE, by the Magistrates of Inverness, within the Court-house of Inverness, upon the 7th day of June next, betwixt the hours of eleven in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

The Several AREAS, HOUSES, and TENEMENTS mentioned, in consequence of proceedings before the Dean of Guild, agreeable to the act of Parliament 1663.

CASTLE STREET OF INVERNESS.

LOT 1. The ruin of a large Kiln, lying upon the east side of the upper end of the Castle Street, sometime belonging to Macintosh of Culachy, and now to Mrs Ann Clark, spouse to Robert Mann, merchant in Inverness.—Upset price 12 l. Sterling.

2. A Road upon the east side of the Castle Street, sometime belonging to John Macbain, sheriff-clerk of Inverness, and now to his heirs.—Upset price 4 l. Sterling.

3. The Houses which belonged to the deceased Hugh Robertson, merchant in Inverness, and now to George Sheville merchant there, consisting of three roads, lying on the east side of the Castle Street.—Upset price 30 l. Sterling.

N. B. There is a garden included in this lot.

4. An Area lying upon the west side of the Castle Street, sometime belonging to the said John Macbain, and now to his heirs.—Upset price 6 l. Sterling.

EAST STREET.

5. One Particulate or Half Road, sometime belonging to Frederick Fraser, glover, lying on the south side of the East Street.—Upset price 6 l. Sterling.

6. A Particulate or Half Road, lying on the south side of the said East Street, belonging to Deborah Macdonald, daughter of the deceased Donald Macdonald, nelfisher in Inverness.—Upset price 20 l. Sterling.

7. An Area of Waste Ground, sometime belonging to the deceased William Mackay sen. merchant in Inverness, being upon the south side of the said East Street, and to the west of the Vennal leading to the Colchill.—Upset price 30 l.

8. An Area lying on the east side of the Meal-market, belonging to the Town of Inverness.—Upset price 1 l. Ster.

9. An Area lying on the west side of the Meal-market, and belonging to the Town.—Upset price 2 l. Sterling.

CHURCH STREET.

10. An Area or piece of Waste Ground, belonging to Marjory Macintosh, spouse to Duncan Matheson, mason in Inverness, lying on the south west side of the lower end of Church Street, opposite to the Chapple Yard.—Upset price 10 s. Sterling.

11. An Area lying on the east side of the said Church Street, and opposite to the Highland Church, which belonged to Gordon of Ardoch, and now to his heirs.—Upset price 1 l. 1 s. Sterling.

12. An Area belonging in property to the Kirk Session of Inverness, lying close by the gate of the Church-yard, on the west side of Church Street.—Upset price 2 l. Sterling.

13. An Area, said to be the Manse of the first miller of Inverness, lying on the west side of the said Church Street.—Upset price 30 l. Sterling.

14. An Area, said to be the property of Jean Bain, relict of the deceased Colin Spence, square wright.—Upset price 3 l. Sterling.

15. An Area lying on the east side of the said Church Street, said to be second Minister's or Vicar's Manse.—Upset price 10 l. Sterling.

16. An Area lying on the west side of the said Street, belonging to Mr Munro of Teaninich.—Upset price 4 l. Ster.

17. An Area lying on the east side of the said Street belonging to the heirs of John Shaw, merchant in Inverness.—Upset price 1 l. Sterling.

18. An Area belonging to Robert Anderson, goldsmith, lying on the east side of Church Street.—Upset price 20 l. Sterling.

19. An Area lying on the west side of the river Ness, and on the west side of the road leading from Inverness to the green of Muirtown, belonging to the deceased John Baillie, shoemaker in Inverness, and now to his son.—Upset price 2 l. Sterling.

20. An Area lying on the west side of the Street, commonly called the Walk Mill-lead, belonging to Helen Rast, daughter of James Rast, sometime gardener in Inverness.—Upset price 10 s. Sterling.

21. An Area lying on the east side of the said Street, sometime belonging to James Houston, merchant in Inverness, and now to his heirs.—Upset price 1 l. Sterling.

The first of the above lots is held in feu of the Town of Inverness, for payment of 13 s. 4 d. Scots yearly, and the remaining lots appear to be held burgage.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the judicial proceedings, and act of roup, are to be seen in the town clerk's office.